closing a dark brown streak on the dorsal keel of the intermediate valves; eye spots with a metallic silvery lustre; anterior valve with seven, posterior with eight notches, the teeth radially striate; intermediate valves with one lateral notch on each side; interior coloration pinkish white with a magenta axial streak; sculpture much like that of *T. crenulata* Sowerby, but central areas with much sparser riblets and no defined central smooth area, the sutural crenulations stronger and forming a wider band, the pleural rugæ mostly fore and aft in direction, the second valve larger than the rest and with a more conspicuous mesial smooth area. Interior with sinus square not denticulate. Anterior and posterior plates with obscurely radial pustules and very numerous eyes. Length 15, lat. 7, height 4 mm. in the dried animal.

Noyes Cove, Narborough Island, Galapagos Group, in 20 fathoms; Capt. Noyes.

This species is clearly of the group of *T. crenulatus* but is separated by sufficiently distinct characters. The brilliancy of the eye spots, each situated in a deep, minute pit, is very remarkable. There are on this small creature nearly 1000 of them.

PLEISTOCENE MOLLUSKS OF WHITE POND, NEW JERSEY.

BY FRANK C. BAKER.

The Chicago Academy has recently received from Dr. Stuart Weller, Paleontologist of the University of Chicago, a collection of Pleistocene mollusks from the marl beds of White Pond, near Marksboro, New Jersey. The material consists of about a quart of mixed shells, which, when studied quantitatively, gave some interesting results. *Valvata* and *Amnicola* made up ninety-five per cent. of the entire lot, the former being forty-five and the latter fifty per cent. Of the remainder, *Planorbis bicarinatus* made up two per cent., *Planorbis campanulatus* one per cent., and the rest of the species the other two per cent. *Aplexa* was the rarest, there being but two specimens in the entire lot.

I am indebted to Mr. Bryant Walker for assistance in determining some of the material. The list of species is as follows:

Pisidium compressum Prime. Normal.

Amnicola limosa Say. Very variable and abundantly represented.

Amnicola galbana Haldeman. This characteristic fossil is very abundant in the White Pond formation. It shows some variation in the height of the spire, but seems to be easily separated from *A. limosa.* Several monstrosities of galbana were found in this collection; two were scalariform and the others (6) had the spire variously contorted, like the forms of *Planorbis complanatus* figured by European conchologists. One specimen had the spire almost concealed by the gibbous last whorl. Monstrosities seem to be rare, as only eight were found in a lot of over two thousand specimens.

Valvata tricarinata Say, var. *confusa* Walker. This is nearly as abundant as the *Amnicolas.* Only a small percentage of the specimens were typical *confusa* with two well-defined keels, the majority having the basal keel strongly developed, the upper part of the whorl being rounded. In some specimens the two keels are so strong that they form elevated ridges.

Physa ancillaria Say. Not uncommon.

Aplexa hypnorum Linne. Two specimens of a small Aplexa which seems referable to *hypnorum* are in the collection.

Planorbis campanulatus Say. Typical, but not abundant.

Planorbis bicarinatus Say. Many specimens of this species show a tendency to form spiral lines, similar to those on var. *striatus* Baker.

Planorbis deflectus Say. Common and typical.

Planorbis exacutus Say. But one specimen of this species was found.

Limnæa galbana Say. Not common.

Limnæa humilis Say. Not common.

Succinea retusa Lea. Not common.

ON CATALOGUING A COLLECTION OF SHELLS.

BY MRS. M. BURTON WILLIAMSON.

When I began to catalogue my shells I used a ledger blank book, but in time the book looked untidy, as the space was not sufficient for the addition of species new to the collection that from time to time